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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 757)

Name of Candidate	ANUJ MALIK		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	26968
Center	ORN	Date	16-11-16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Trace the evolution of cave architecture in India with special reference to their design, nature and wall paintings.
भारत में गुफा वास्तुकला के विकास का उसके डिजाइन, प्रकृति एवं भित्ति चित्रों के विशेष संदर्भ में विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The beginning of cave architecture can be traced to pre-historic era i.e. Upper Paleolithic Period, Mesolithic and Chalcolith phase. In this period, paintings were drawn of a smoothened surface of cave. The distinct features are:-

a) Use of natural colours.
b) Scenes depicting daily life eg hunting, food gathering etc.
c) Simple and less detailed design with simple borders.

With the beginning of Mahajanapada development, the most prominent contribution is given by Ashoka. He introduced the concept of Vihara, whereby he donated caves to Ajivikas i.e. Lomas Rishi Caves. These

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caves have huge decorations of animals at their entrance eg elephants.

The biggest turn around for cave architecture came with Ajanta Cave Architecture (200BC-500 AD). The most remarkable contribution is given by Guptas. The prominent features are:-

1) Development of fresco and mural paintings

~~2) Double storeyed cave~~

2) Devotion to mainly Buddhist theme with depiction of Jataka stories.

These developments paved way from the development of chaitya cave for eg Karle Chaitya in Maharashtra. The most unique feature of these are facade architecture.

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The next cave marble in Ellora caves denoted to Buddhist, Brahmanical & Jaina sect. Unique features include:-

1) Double storeyed architecture
2) Presence of balconies.

In Southern India, cave architecture developed under the patronage of Satavahanas, Pallavas and Cholas.
Specially the Pallava ruler, Narasimhma varman developed caves which paved way for temple contruction.

Thus modern day wonders such as Elephanta caves, Ajanta & Ellora owe their origin to ancient rulers.

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2. With the help of examples, explain how Folk Paintings as an art form represent an array of human beliefs and cultural diversity.
विभिन्न उदाहरणों की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए कि कला के एक प्रारूप के तौर पर लोक चित्रकलाएँ कैसे मानवीय विश्वासों एवं सांस्कृतिक विविधता के एक प्रभावशाली प्रदर्शन को निरुपित करती हैं।

The Indian land is a melting pot of various of folk tradition and art form. Through folk paintings especially the rich cultural heritage finds its expression.

The most prominent folk paintings are :- Madhubani, Manjusha, Warli, Bazaar paintings etc.

Western India - The most dominant form is Rajasthani paintings which consists of sub groups such as Ragamala, Apabrambsha, Jaipur School etc.

The most unique themes are love of Radha - Krisha, fighting scenes, and traditional

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folk beliefs.

Eastern India - The most dominant one is Madhubani paintings. These are mostly developed by women and represent a unique case of space utilisation with no space left blank in the painting. The most imp. theme is snakes and day to day life activities.

In Maharashtra, Warli paintings are done by tribal women in their houses. They use white chuna & other natural colours.

Northern India - The most dominant ones are Thanka and Ladakh paintings. In Himachal Pradesh, exists Kangra school of art. They have religious themes in common with special emphasis on Radha-Krishna.

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Southern India - The most prominent ones are Lepakshi paintings, Bagh paintings, Meenakshi paintings etc. Prominent use of block paintings is seen. The colour used are environment friendly. and temple paintings are common.

In Orissa and West Bengal Jatra paintings are common.

These paintings are drawn on palm leaves and are scroll paintings. Used to depict classic folktales

Thus folk-culture in idea finds its expression through folk paintings.

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3. "The response to the Partition of Bengal was not a mere expression of Bengali sub-nationalism, but a resistance that carried in it the seeds of a coherent nationalist struggle for India's independence." Examine.

"बंगाल के विभाजन पर हुई अनुक्रिया केवल बंगाली उप-राष्ट्रीयता की अभिव्यक्ति नहीं थी, बल्कि एक ऐसा प्रतिरोध था जिसमें भारत की स्वतंत्रता हेतु सुसंगत राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष के बीज निहित थे।" परीक्षण कीजिए।

With the end of Revolt of 1857, the British rule realised the power of unity of Hindu and Muslims in the nation.

Thus, to divide the nation on religious line, the step of Partition of Bengal was taken. Although the reason given was of administrative convenience but real motive was to divide Eastern and western Bengal among Hindus & Muslims.

This act saw great resistance from Bengali intelligentia for eg Surendranath Banerjea, Ananda Charlu etc. other leaders of Congress who supported it included Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lalalajpat Rai etc.

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The methods used to raise community consciousness by the leaders were:-

1) Prabhat Peris, Raksha Bandhan etc.
2) Dip in the holy Ganga etc.

Finally this resistance took the form of Swadeshi and Boycott movement. Its main features were:-

1) Focus on Atmashakti.
2) Promotion to indigenous enterprises.
3) Organisation of local peasant group eg Barisal Conference
4) Boycott of foreign goods, schools & jobs.

Thus the movement got into sphere, freedom strugglers from all over India. The Congress adopted official Resolution against the partition.

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∴ The positive effects of the Swadeshi movement included:-

1) Mass awakening.
2) Steps for social Reforms.
3) Focus on Hindu - Muslim unity.
4) Community mobilisation.
5) Gave scope to general public for action.
6) Saw the emergence of a pan-India leadership within congress.

Thus these developments laid the foundation stone for future mass mobilisation by Gandhi in future movements eg Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience.

But on negative front it lead to split in the congress and did not develop into an all-India movement.

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4. The economic interpretation of British Colonialism by Indian intelligentsia during 1870-1905 brought forward unpleasant facts about the foreign rule. Analyse this statement and assess the impact of these interpretations on the National Movement.

भारतीय बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा 1870-1905 के दौरान प्रस्तुत की गई ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद की आर्थिक व्याख्या ने विदेशी शासन के संबंध में अप्रिय तथ्यों को प्रकट किया। इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए और राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इन व्याख्याओं के प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए।

With the end of Battle of Plassey in 1757, there started a drain of wealth from India. The company got the diwani rights and thus used this money (investments) for trade with India.

This economic exploitation was soon realised by Indian intelligentsia. The most prominent ones being Dada Bhai Naroji, R.C Dutt, M.G. Ranade etc.

Dada Bhai wrote the book. ~~India~~ Poverty and Un-British Rule in India. In this book he put forward the theory of drain as the most

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important reason for poverty in India.
Further RC Dutt published two volumes of Economic History of India, highlighting how foreign rule resulted in agrarian distress, famines etc.

The idea of this economic exploitation was one of the basic agenda of Indian National Congress which formed in 1885.
Thus it developed strategy to end this rule by:-
1) Demanding for Indinisation of civil services to save home charges.
2) Stop drain of wealth.
3) Engagement of company in private trade only by money from British, thus abolishing the concept of investment.

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4) Stop one-sided free trade.

Later with development of Indian movements such as Swadeshi, Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience etc, the underlying themes were:-

1) Boycott of foreign goods.
2) Use of indigenous product
3) Promotion to Khadi.
4) Removal of regressive tax laws etc.
5) Scope for promotions of Indians to higher ~~posts~~ posts.

Thus the seeds of fight against economic exploitation by colonial rule were laid by economic critique done by early freedom fighters.

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5. The role of women in Indian nationalism is well acknowledged, however, women who took part in armed struggle against the British are less known. In this context, examine the role played by Indian women in national movement with particular reference to revolutionary struggle.

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद में महिलाओं की भूमिका को भली प्रकार से स्वीकार किया गया है, हालांकि अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध सशस्त्र संघर्ष में भाग लेने वाली महिलाओं को पर्याप्त ख्याति नहीं मिली है। इस प्रसंग में, क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के विशेष संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में भारतीय महिलाओं की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Indian women and also women from foreign nations took active part in the freedom struggle. The leading roles in various movements were played by Kadamini Ganguly, Annie Beasant, Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi etc.

Apart ~~fo~~ from participation in national movements, women also took part in revolutionary struggle, for eg:-

1) Madam Bhikaji Cama - set up a revolutionary fronts against British rule in Paris.

2) Formation of Rani Jhansi regiment in Indian National army, in which women

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participated in great numbers.

3) During quit India movement various women nationalists started underground activities. For eg ~~Suchetra Kriplani~~ Usha Mehta started an underground radio station. Other major contributors were Aruna Asaf Ali, Suchetra Kriplani etc.

4) In revolt organised by Surya Sen in Chittagong, women participation was very high, imp among them are Bina Das etc.

At the level of non-violent freedom struggle, following contributions are made by women:-

1) Sarojini naidu organised Dharsana salt raids and satyagraha.

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2) Rani Gadilieu of Nagaland, at an age of just 13 years contributed to the Non-Cooperation movement in the north-East.

3) Annie Beasant organised Home Rule league and gave a tough front in Home Rule Movement.

4) Earlier, during Revolt of 1857, Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi and Hazrat Mahal Begum of Lucknow actively participated in the revolt.

Thus, defying the stereotypes, women came out of their houses and contributed equal to men in the struggle for independence.

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6. It has been argued that unlike the wars in 1962 and 1971, the war in 1965 was indecisive and brought neither victory nor peace to India. Critically analyse the proposition and also highlight how the experience of 1965 was helpful in the war of 1971.

यह तर्क दिया गया है कि 1962 और 1971 के युद्धों के विपरीत 1965 का युद्ध अनिर्णायक था और इसने भारत को न तो विजय प्रदान की और न ही शांति। इस तर्क का समीक्षात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस तथ्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए कि 1965 का अनुभव 1971 के युद्ध में किस प्रकार सहायक रहा।

India has fought great wars with its two neighbours China and Pakistan in 1962, 1965 and 1971. Later Kargil war was also fought with Pakistan.

In the 1962 war with China, India lost badly as it could not respond tactfully to the "China intrusions". This war served as a huge dent on reputation of India at global level.

On the other hand, war for liberation of Bangladesh in 1971 brought quick and great results for India and addressed the issue of illegal migration.

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But, The war with Pakistan in 1965 has brought mixed results for India because:-

1) On the positive front, India responded actively to the Pakistani Attack on the western Border.
The Pakistani army suffered greater loss of men and artillery as compared to Indian army.
Also post-war, India's stature increased at global level.

2) But on the opposite side, the Tashkent Agreement did not harness the victories achieved by Indian army.
The issue of LOC could not be sorted and the occupied areas were also returned back to Pakistan.
Further the issue of Kashmir also could not be

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successfully negotiated.

But the experience gained in 1965 war, proved great help in 1971 war, as:-

1) Blueprint was developed about strengths and weaknesses of Pakistani forces.

2) Defense expenditure was also increased to match more war situations.

3) The issue of Eastern Pakistan and flow of illegal migrants was handled smartly.

Post 1971 war, India conducted nuclear tests, which too created a great deterrance for Pakistan.

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7. Discuss whether the agrarian movements which emerged from the late 1970's should be referred to as 'New' Farmers' Movements. In light of the problems faced by poor farmers and agricultural labourers, critically evaluate these movements.

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या 1970 के दशक के उत्तरार्द्ध में उभरे कृषि प्रधान आंदोलनों को 'नवीन' किसान आंदोलनों के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाना चाहिए। निर्धन किसानों एवं खेतिहर मजदूरों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं के प्रकाश में इन आंदोलनों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

With the onset of Green Revolution in India, a great regional divide was created.
The farmers of north-western regions especially, Punjab, Haryana, western UP gained more than ~~at~~ the farmers in other states in terms of income, technological inputs, irrigation etc.
Thus the time of 1970s saw the emergence of "New" farmers Movement. The basic aim of these movements were:-
1) Increasing farm income.
2) Strengthening agricultural interests in a capitalist environment.
3) Providing leadership for farmers at political level.

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But despite such movements poor farmers and agricultural labourers continue to perish in poverty.

The major problems include:-

1) Low MSP
2) Distress sale.
3) Lack of insurance cover.
4) Enjoyment of benefits by big landlords.
5) Lack of credit availability.
6) Lack of security of tenure.
7) Lack of productivity etc.

Therefore, the "New Farmer" Movement did not bring into its sphere the interest of small farmers and landless labours.

The movements were dominated by big landlords and aimed at cartel formations for political

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and economic gains.
But on the positive end, these movements resulted in popularising the issues of agriculture and gave voice to poor farmers.

The benefits of farmers movements thus were:-
1) Interest subvention scheme-
2) formation of peasant parties.
3) Presence at national level.

Thus it can be concluded that farmers Movement were "New" in raising farmers concern but did not go complete justice to small and marginal farmers.

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8. Though both Bismarck and Sardar Patel played an important role in unifying their respective countries, yet given the different historical circumstances, the challenges faced by both and the strategies they adopted were different, Discuss.

यद्यपि बिस्मार्क और सरदार पटेल दोनों ने अपने-अपने देशों को एकीकृत करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, फिर भी विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि दोनों को जिन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा और जिन रणनीतियों को उन्होंने अपनाया, वे भिन्न थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The unification of nations require leadership of great leaders. In India and Germany, this nation building task was achieved by the works of Sardar Patel and Bismark resp.

German Unification

The German nations had common cultural links but were ruled by non-German states such as Austria etc. Thus the unification of Germany required a man who could provide leadership from within.

Thus, Bismark followed the

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policy of Entrapment to get the knowledge of weakness of Austria.
Thus using this policy and the Policy of Blood and Iron, Bismark engaged Battle of Sadowa (1869) with Austria and Battle of Sedan with France (1871).
These two battle turned victorious for Germany and completed the process of German unification.

Indian Unification
The idea of a unified India, required integration of Princely states with the Indian Union.
In this regard Sardar Patel as Home Minister took diplomatic and active steps which include:-
1) Hyderabad ⇒ Use of police action.

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2) Junagarh → Use of plebiscite.
3) J&K → Use of Instrument of Accession.

Much before the Partition of the country, Sardar Patel with the help of Mountbatten, integrated various princely states such as Rajkot, Travancore with diplomatic persuasion.

Thus both leaders had different challenges i.e. Germany required nation formation whereas India required national integration. But the spirit of unity & nationality was common to both the processes of unification

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9. Enumerate the reforms undertaken during the Gorbachev era and explain the reasons for undertaking these. To what extent could these reforms be held responsible for the breakup of the Soviet Union?
गोर्बाचेव के कार्यकाल के दौरान किए गए सुधारों को वर्णित कीजिए और इन्हें आरंभ करने के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। सोवियत संघ के विघटन के लिए इन सुधारों को किस सीमा तक जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है?

USSR under Stalin saw persuasion of communism with great enthusiasm. The policies included Heavy Industry development, State control of resources etc but neglected focus on light and consumer goods industry.

Thus with the emergence of Gorbachev as the leader the change in state policy was seen, which included:-

1) Introduction of concept of Prestorika
2) Integration of USSR economy with the world.
3) Development of light and consumer good industry.

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4) Reconciling aggressive communist propogation agenda.

5) Achieving consensus with USA to reduce cold war developments.

6) Development of the concept of Krushtek.

Although the intention for these reforms was good but these could not bring great results because:-

1) Inter-party conflicts proved to be hurdle for their adoption.

2) various communist states withdrew from USSR eg Checkosolvakia, Poland etc.

3) Over centralisation did not develop economy.

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4) Inefficient leadership by Gorbachev.

Thus eventually these fall outs resulted in disintegration of USSR.

Thus it can be summed up that the ~~positive~~ reasons for reforms i.e.

1) Development of USSR economy
2) Ending cold war hostility.
3) Reduction in centralization
4) Development of market economy etc.

Did not bring integration but lead to break up of USSR.

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10. While the impact of French Revolution was largely limited to the European countries, the Russian Revolution had a much wider impact across the globe. Critically analyse.

यद्यपि फ्रांसीसी क्रांति का प्रभाव काफी हद तक यूरोपीय देशों तक सीमित था, किन्तु रूसी क्रांति का विश्वव्यापी प्रभाव हुआ था। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

French and Russian Revolution mark great developments at global level which changed the then existing order.

French Revolution

It popularised the concept of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. The basic aim of revolution was to establish just rule and encourage the concept of communism. various intellectuals such as Montesquieu, Rosseau, Voltaire, Condront etc gave new liberal thoughts to global population. These included :-

Concept of seperation of Power, Equality, Justice etc

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But with the end of French Revolution, constitutional ~~no~~ monarchy was set up in France. The general public still faced oppression from the autocratic rulers and capitalist class dominated the economic sphere.
Thus initially the revolution influenced European nations but could not influence further due to its narrow end results. but influenced leaders in India, Germany, Italy etc.

Russian Revolution

The basic seed for Russian revolution was Bastard Feudalism and world war I
The class which suffered the most was peasants and labourers.
Thus under the leadership was Lenin, Soviet (i.e.

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farmers and labourers) ~~which~~ was declared the state.

Further with the end of Russian Revolution, Lenin came out with New Economic Policy, which :-

1) Ended Capitalism
2) Made Soviet the state.
3) Promoted Communism
4) Welfare Role of state.

Thus these developments inspired ~~the~~ suffering classes world over.

But it too gave impetus to aggressive nationalism in Germany and Italy, as anybody who rose against communism got support of capitalist class.

Thus Russian Revolution indirectly gave birth to Hitler & Mussolini

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11. Give an account of the factors which influence gender equality in basic education. What can be done to bridge the existing gender gap in this context?
उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो आधारभूत शिक्षा में लैंगिक समानता को प्रभावित करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान लिंग अंतराल को समाप्त के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

Acc, to Salary Index Report, the gap in gender pay is around 27%. This disparity has its root to some extent in the unequal access to education to girls in our country.
Thus to take advantage of rich demographic dividend equal access to education is required.
The factors which influence gender equality include:-
1) Social level :- ~~Remov~~ Less rigid thinking and giving less preference to boys over girls. ∵ considering girl child an asset for the family.

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2) Educational level - Availability and accessibility to education i.e. presence of school in the locality and further good infra-structure connect.
Also availability of female teachers increases enrollment of girls and toilet facility provides convinence

3) Political level - Availability of comprehensive policies such as Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao etc.
The achievement of MDG on primary education has resulted in gender parity at primary level.
But still lot needs to be done to address loopholes in gender equality i.e.

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① Awareness generation about positive effects of girl education i.e. higher income for family and nation -

② Providing hostel facility in remote location.

③ Financial incentives for enrollment of girl child -

④ Active focus on SC & ST girl child.

⑤ comprehensive schemes & policies -

⑥ Recruitment of teachers from local areas

Thus initiatives such as Gender Atlas, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Sukanya samridhi yojana can provide great results.

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12. While state action alone cannot ensure social change, no social group howsoever weak or oppressed is only a victim. Examine the statement in the context of organised action for justice and dignity for manual scavengers in India.

कोई सरकारी कार्यवाही अकेले ही सामाजिक परिवर्तन नहीं ला सकती, कोई भी सामाजिक समूह चाहे भले ही वह कितना भी कमजोर और सताया हुआ हो, सिर्फ अत्याचारों का शिकार ही नहीं होता है। भारत में मैला ढोने वालों को न्याय और आत्मसम्मान दिलाने हेतु एक संगठित कार्रवाई के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

To bring a social change combined efforts of state and public are required.

In this context the issue of manual scavengers still haunts the nation. Despite passing acts for prohibition of manual scavenging in 1994 the issue stil exists both in urban and rural areas. The main reasons for it are:-

1) Dry latrines, are not emptied by family members as it involves the caste

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dimension of purity & pollution

2) Lack of awareness amongst vulnerable groups about their rights.

3) It is an expression of desire of upper caste to reinforce social hierarchies and power structure.

4) Lack of enforcement mechanisms owing to lack of sensitivity on behalf of police officials.

Thus to bring the change in desired action:-

1) Enabling environment is required, which include comprehensive policy formulation which include

a) Stringent punishments.

b) Rehabilitation

c) Awareness generation

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) At the societal level,

a) Sensitization of upper caste people is required on the de-human factors of the issue.

b) confidence building of manual scavengers so that they can take a affirmative stand.

c) Focusing on social harmony by popularising the ideals of equality, brotherhood and dignity enshrined in the constitution (eg Article 14, 21 etc).

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13. Give an account of the factors driving people to migrate from the countryside to urban areas even if it entails living in slums. Highlight some important facts about slums unique to India. Also discuss some strategies which can be adopted for transforming India's slums.
उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो लोगों को ग्रामीण इलाकों से शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रवास करने लिए प्रेरित करते हैं, भले ही इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें मलिन बस्तियों में ही क्यों न रहना पड़ता हो। भारत की मलिन बस्तियों के संदर्भ में विशिष्ट तथ्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही उन रणनीतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो भारत में मलिन बस्तियों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए अपनाई जा सकती हैं।

~~Dad~~ Dharavi, in Mumbai is the biggest slum in India. This fact highlights the grave issue of slum proliferation plaguing our country.

The underlying issue for slum development is migration to urban areas. The reasons for such migration include:-

1) Falling farm incomes and rural distress, pushes people to move to urban areas for better employment opportunities

2) Attractive city lures attract people, who do not have

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access to basic facilities such as power, drinking water in rural areas.

3) Availability of people from own rural areas in big cities adds to the confidence to migrate in search of better opportunities

But lives in cities often results in vulnerability, poverty and slum living. Its unique factors include:-

1) Highly congested.
2) Access to water and electricity without paying for it.
3) Political support as they are seen as vote banks
4) No state action for slum demolition.

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5) Culture of poverty, sustains slum living, thus it acts as medium for social interaction.

Thus to transform India's slums foll. steps can be taken.

1) Strict policy action for rehabilitation of slum dwellers.

2) Building alternative housing system.

3) Providing basic amenities at lower costs.

4) Developing rural areas to check migration eg. ~~Deen Dayal Upadhyay~~ Sardar Patel Rurban Mission.

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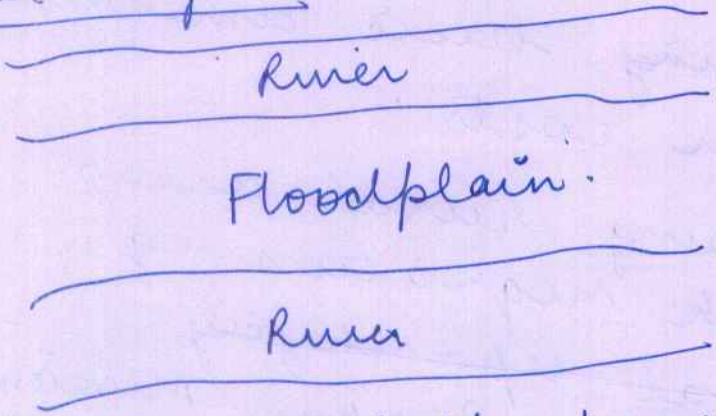
14. Define flood plains and explain their significance. Also, examine how anthropogenic activities have contributed to recent instances of urban flooding.

बाढ़ के मैदानों को परिभाषित कीजिए और उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि शहरी बाढ़ की हाल ही की घटनाओं में मानवीय गतिविधियों ने किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है।

Flood plains are regions which lie adjacent to a river system. Although they are not water covered but are prone to flooding. Further they are an extension of the river bed system.



They have foll benefits:-

1) Provide cushion to flooding activities

2) Recharge ground water

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~~aco~~ aquifers.

3) Remove heavy metals from water.

4) Provide great habitat for wildlife and fauna.

5) Add to ecotourism.

But ~~all~~ anthropogenic activities have contributed ~~to~~ urban flooding in recent times, as:-

1) Development in floodplain, limits water ~~cha~~ carrying capacity of rivers ∴ increases intensity of floods

2) Artifical embankments are made on natural levees, thus act as weak structures against flood prevention.

For eg recent flash floods.

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in Chennai resulted from:-
1) Lack of drainage system.
2) Deterioration of natural wastelands & wetlands.
3) Construction in floodplains.
4) Inefficient urban governance.

Further recent Act of Living festival in Yamuna floodplains add to the vulnerability of flooding and damages fructine ecosystem.

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15. Why do forest fires occur frequently in certain regions of India? Examine the ecological significance of forest fires and identify the measures to tackle the phenomenon.
भारत के कुछ क्षेत्रों में दावानल की पुनरावृत्ति के क्या कारण हैं । दावानल के पारिस्थितिक महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस परिघटना से निपटने के लिए उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Forest fires refer to a disaster which results in huge expanses of fire in forest areas.
It can happen both due to natural and man-made factors.
The areas most widely affected by forest fires include:- Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Mizoram, Assam, Sikkim etc.

The reasons for such localised incidents of forest fires are:-
1) Falling of leaves in forested areas, causes friction which promotes fire.

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2) Active human activities in hilly areas for development purpose leads to bonfires, collection of woods from forests which can cause small fire incidents, thus seperading to large extents.

3) Active industrial development

The ecological significance of forest fires are:-

1) Helps in rejuvenation of new, hard & resistant seeds.

2) Helps in development of grasslands eg chapparal in France.

3) Helps to retain back nutrients back to soil.

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4) Leads to survival of fittest.
5) But leads to huge air pollution and affects human livelihood.

The measures to tackle include:-

1) Development of database of areas prone to forest fires.
2) Training forest officials to check forest fires.
3) Regulated human activities in forest areas
4) Use of traditional methods to check forest fires.
5) Community sensitization and awareness generation.

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16. What are the different types of rainfall? Give an account of the world distribution of rainfall

वर्षा के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या हैं? विश्व भर में वर्षा के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

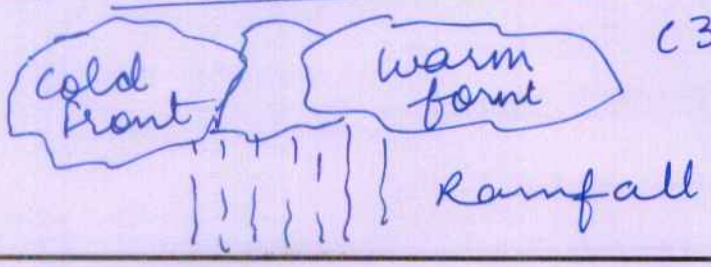
Rainfalls are basically of 3 types:-

1) Frontal.
2) Orographic
3) Conventional.

Frontal Rainfall

This type of rainfall occurs in mid-latitude regions where fronts are formed. When a cold and warm front meets it results in rainfall. For eg in Britain, Europe etc. frontal rainfall occur in form of drizzle and small droplets.

(30-40°N-S)



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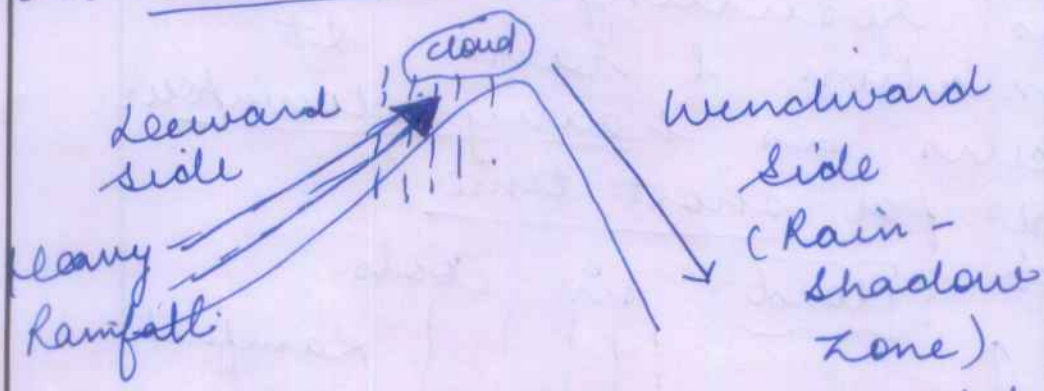
Orographic Rainfall (light showers)

This type of rainfall is also called relief rainfall. It occurs when warm, moist air ascends a slope or a hill, thus expands as it reaches up ∴ cools adiabatically, thus resulting in rainfall on leeward side



But when dry ~~warm~~ cold wind descends down the slope and gets compressed and warmed up, thus resulting in no rainfall (Rain shadow zone)

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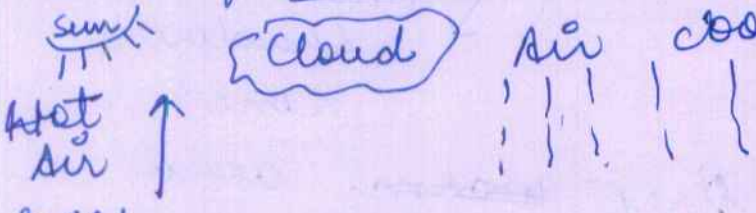
Convertional Rainfall

It occurs in hot humid regions during the daytime especially equatorial regions. ~~As hot temp~~ As sun shines high in sky, air gets evaporated and on reaching high altitudes it gets cooled thus resulting in cloud formation & rain. It occurs as heavy downpour and for short time



Distribution

0° – 10° N/S → Heavy Rainfall.

10° – 20° N/S → 75 cm – 100 cm.

20 – 25° N/S → Deserts (very less rainfall)

25° – 35° N/S → Monsoon pattern

40 – 60 °N/S → 50 – 75 cm.

60 – 90° N/S → Snowfall.

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17. The prevailing water crisis in the country is not about the unavailability of water rather the mismanagement of available resources. Do you agree? Discuss the short-term and long-term socio-economic impacts of the water crisis on India.

देश में व्याप्त जल संकट का संबंध जल की अनुपलब्धता से नहीं बल्कि उपलब्ध संसाधनों के कुप्रबंधन से है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? भारत पर जल संकट के अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India has large amount of water resources, as Ganga, Brahmaputra etc have huge water capacity.
But still India suffers from water crisis because:-

(1) Inter - regional disparity
~~No~~ Big rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra have large amount of water, whereas southern rivers are seasonal in nature, only dependent of rainfall.

(2) Improper watershed management.

(3) Indiscriminate use of groundwater for irrigation and household activities.

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(4) Pollution of water sources.
(5) Lack of water storage eg no rainwater harvesting schemes.
(6) Inefficient inter river water linking projects thus failing to match demand and supply.
∴ Issue of water crisis lies in both water mismanagement and inter-regional disparity, thus preventing optimum use of available water.

Short term Impact

1) Social level
a) "Water war" for limited water at local levels.
b) Affects most severely children and ~~adult~~ women

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c) Social unrest due to fight among states for securing water supply eg Kaveri water dispute

2) Economic level

a) Reduced manpower as time is wasted on water collection through tanks.

b) Reduced productivity and output.

c) Economic loss of property due to public unrest

Long term Impact

1) Social level

a) Rising inequality.

b) Community conflicts.

~~c) Water as~~

c) Distress migration.

2) Economic level

a) Reduced GDP.

b) Inter-state tensions.

c) Depleting water resources.

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18. Enlist the major fishing zones of the world along with the reasons for their distribution. Does India's deep sea fishing policy warrant a fresh look? Examine in context of the recommendations of the Meena Kumari committee on the matter.

विश्व के प्रमुख मत्स्यन क्षेत्रों की सूची प्रस्तुत कीजिए और साथ ही उनके वितरण के कारण बताइए। क्या गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने संबंधी भारत की नीति को नए दृष्टिकोण से देखने की आवश्यकता है? इस मामले पर मीना कुमारी समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Fishing zones are most common in the regions where:-

1) warm and cold current meets.
2) Shallow continent al shelf exists.
3) Rich photoplankton growth.
4) Nutrient supply from mainland.

Thus major fishing zones of the world include:-

1) Japan (Meeting of currents
2) New Foundland in USA. (Meeting of currents + continental shelf)
3) Coastal areas in India
4) China.

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India has huge potential for harnessing its fishing resources, but there is a lack of comprehensive fishing policy.

Thus Meena Kumari Committee recommended :-

(1) To regulate fishing activities in high sea areas.

(2) Shift on deep sea fishing as surface fishery resources are declined.

(3) Registration of fisherman for effective monitoring.

Thus in the light of these recommendations :-

(1) Incentives should be provided to engage

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fisherman in deep sea fishing.

(2) Development of robust boats to handle high tide activities.

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19. It has been observed that deltas formed by Indian rivers have been shrinking for the past few years. Discuss reasons for the same in context of different rates of shrinking of deltas of major rivers.
यह देखा गया है कि भारतीय नदियों द्वारा निर्मित डेल्टा पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सिकुड़ते जा रहे हैं। प्रमुख नदियों के डेल्टाओं के सिकुड़ने की विभिन्न दरों के संदर्भ में इनके कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Delta refers to a region where river meets the sea. In this region there is heavy silt deposition by river, as speed of river decreases and river load increases in its lower reaches.

But in recent times the deltas of major rivers are shrinking because:-

1) Eroding capacity of rivers have decreased.
2) Polluted river waters.
3) Climate Change.
4) Low levels of sediments in rivers etc.

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20. Why does the Arabian Sea experience fewer tropical cyclones as compared to the Bay of Bengal? Explain why tropical cyclones do not occur during the southwest monsoon season.

अरब सागर, बंगाल की खाड़ी की तुलना में उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों का कम अनुभव क्यों करता है? व्याख्या कीजिए कि दक्षिण पश्चिम मानसून की ऋतु के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात क्यों नहीं आते हैं ?

Tropical cyclones refers to a system of cyclone which emerges in tropical water. It has low pressure at centre from which high speed winds diverge. Arabian sea experiences fewer tropical cyclones as compared to Bay of Bengal because:-

1) Surface sea temperature of Bay of Bengal is higher than Arabian sea.

Tropical cyclones require a optimum temperature of 27°C.

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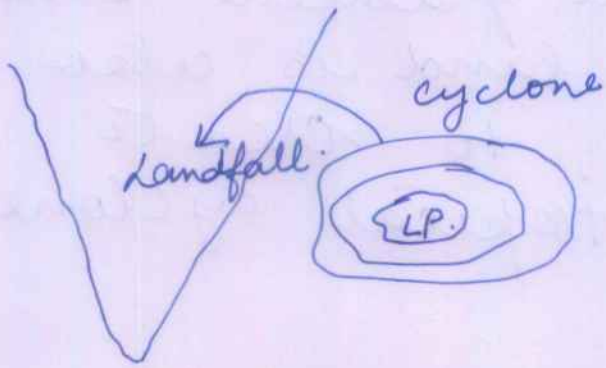
2) Owing to shifting of pressure, belts, low pressure region exists over Bay of Bengal.



• Tropical cyclones do not occur during the south-west Monsoon season because:-

1) Surface sea temperature decreases due to heavy rainfall.

2) Low pressure conditions are over main land i.e. over north-western region.

3) High evaporation

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does not occurs over sea surface due to cloudiness during monsoon region.

4) Pressure gradient between sea and land is also not high, to create strong tropical cyclones.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. India has the lowest tax-to-GDP ratio among countries with a similar per capita income on a purchasing power parity basis. Explain the reasons for the low tax-to-GDP ratio in India. What measures can be taken to correct this situation?

India has a tax-to-GDP ratio of around 16.6%. It is the lowest amongst the other emerging economies. The reasons for such a low ratio are :-

1) As highlighted by Tax Administration Reform Committee (TARC), there is lack of prudent estimation of cause and effect of any tax initiative. i.e. how would be the estimated addition to fiscal resources post new tax imposition is not calculated objectively and rationally.

2) Narrow Base :- Only 4% of the total population above 18 years of age fall within the taxation structure. various tax exemptions given by the

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govt. add to this. Thus the total taxable income is not taxed to the fullest available tax rate.

3) Poverty and employment
Large section of population belongs to low income groups, around 50% of population is engaged in agriculture, informal sector etc. Thus due to higher informalisation and casualisation of work force, the income is much below the taxable threshold.

4) Tax Evasion - Due to various loopholes present in tax collection and administration mechanism, the incentive to evade tax is much higher than to pay it. The problem is further aggravated by corporate base and tax erosion.

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As fiscal resources are key to the development of any country, thus following measures could be taken to improve the ratio:-

① Efficient Tax Administration & collection mechanism.

a) ~~Initiatives~~ Initiatives like e-sahyog could help in increasing the taxation base.

b) Acceptance of recommendation of TARC.

② Taxation of the property or real estate sector, as it is most vulnerable to black money flow.

③ Providing incentives for tax payers for eg high quality road, concessions at loan payment etc could add to the confidence in paying the taxes.

④ Implementation of Base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS) project of OCED.

⑤ Effective implementation and evaluation of GST.

Thus higher taxation (direct) and not indirect could add to fiscal resources.

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2. In spite of various initiatives, the condition of the power sector still remains one of the core challenges for India. Comment.

During the year 2014-15, power availability exceeded the power consumption/requirement during peak hours for most of the states according to Central Electricity Commission. Despite of such a progress, power availability remains low and shows wide inter-regional variations. This is due to a mix of various reasons which haunts the power sector, they are:-

① Open Access :- Inspite of allowing open access by amending Electricity Act, 2003 the idea remains a far cry. The condition of 1MW requirement to take benefit from open access restricts the household section and is biased towards industry requirements. Further cross subsidisation charges,

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additional costs hamper the complete functioning of power exchanges in the country.

(2) Resource Requirement :- Around 90% of power production takes place from combustion of coal. Thus power sector is heavily dependent on coal. But availability of coal at a competitive price is a big shortfall for the sector. Imported coal adds to higher production cost. The idea of captive mining lacks in transparency of allocation, moreover the power generation companies (gencos) do not have sufficient technology to harness the maximum output from mining.

(3) Political Influence - For distribution of electricity in states, the nodal authority is state electricity regulation companies (SERCs), but their functioning is

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highly influenced by political interests. Thus tariffs are complex and do not reflect the cost of production.

(4) AT&C Losses – The transmission of electricity over power grids result in a loss of around 20% of input. Moreover, the discoms are highly debted, and are not ~~available~~ able to elicit this max. profits. Various initiatives which could increase profitability are:-

(1) Implementation of UDAY scheme
(2) De-politicisation of SERC and providing them autonomy
(3) Intra-category subsidisation for power tariffs
(4) Simplification of tariff structures i.e. not more than 2-3 power rates per unit.
(5) Development of grids which could integrate renewable resources
(6) Use of HVDC transmission lines.

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3. Examine the reasons for poor performance of public sector banks in India. Give an account of the steps taken by the government and RBI to improve their performance. Also analyse whether the risks arising from the consolidation of the Indian banking sector outweigh the potential longer-term benefits.

The Banking sector is suffering from rising NPAs, especially the public sector banks. The reason for it are:-

(1) Corporate balancesheet problem and low ~~slow~~ growth is industrial sector. Due to this the credit off take in the economy is reduced and firms are working below production capacity for eg power sector, infrastructure, steel, mining etc

(2) Banks use average cost of lending rather than marginal cost of lending, which results in higher borrowing cost and to some extent restricts the monetary transmission by RBI.

(3) PSB, often face stiff competition from small saving instruments such as EPF, PPF etc thus saving rates are higher which in turn makes credit costlier.

(4) PSB also lack autonomy and

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find it difficult to make tricky debt write offs, which often results in evergreening of loans even though they are no longer profitable.

(5) Lack of competition - Majority of banking sector is dominated by public sector banks, thus minimal fraction of private or foreign banks leads to less competitive loan rates.

Due to worsening situation of PSBs in general govt and RBI have taken following steps:-

1) Indradhanush Plan, which seeks to add autonomy, loan restructuring, efficiency etc to PSBs.

2) 5/20 scheme i.e. to refinance loans every 5 years which extend over a long period of time, especially for infrastructure sector.

3) Corporate Debt Restructuring.

4) Implementation of Bankruptcy & Insolvency

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code to enhance the recover of NPAs by banks.

5) Joint lender forums etc.

6) Merger of subsidiary bank branches with parent bank i.e. Consolidation of banks for eg SBI was recently merged with Bharatiya Mahila Bank, Bank of Patiala etc. This move is intended to increase the bargaining power of a larger banks as compared to smaller ones. It is said that it could tackle the problem of NPA by taking stricter and disciplined decisions such as asset recovery, collateral sale, management control etc. But such a move often faces resistance from employees which could result in strikes thus adding to the difficulty of banking sector. Thus a balance needs to be maintained b/w the two.

7) Amendment to SARFAESI Act.

8) Setting up of Asset Recovery companies by GOI.

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4. Tax treaties intended to avoid double taxation have in many cases become instruments for double non-taxation. Elaborate. List the major amendments in the India-Mauritius DTAA and the advantages that are expected to accrue due to it.

India has signed numerous Double Taxation Avoidance Treaties (DTAA) with various countries for eg Mauritius, UK, Singapore etc. Such treaties come in place to prevent the investor from cost of double taxation both in home country and the investing country. But often this clause is misused in the following ways:-

1) Round Tripping of funds
Funds are just merely shown to be sourced from a tax haven country to escape taxation in India. Thus loss of fiscal resources for both countries.

2) Money laundering - often DTAA are used to place illegal money in tax havens, fraudulent companies are set up within 24 hours

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to escape the cost of taxation in India.

3) Base erosion and Profit Shifting -
Major corporate houses transfer their profits to their subsidiary companies in tax haven countries, thus escape from paying tax and also leads to erosion of taxation base.

In such circumstances amendments to DTAA is a huge neccesity.

Thus, following amendments were made in India - Mauritius DTAA

1) From 2017-18, taxation (27%) on capital gains which be ~~ma~~ done on foreign companies which do not have a base in India.

2) Those countries which do not fall within a given exemption threshold will not be exempt from taxation i.e. substantial economic ~~acti~~ activity is required to ~~to~~ avoid capital gains tax

3) Amendments will also be

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applicable to DTAA with Singapore.

These amendments would result in following advantages:-

(1) Quality of FDI in the country will improve, thus only those companies will be investing in India that have motives for economic development.

(2) Volatility in market will reduce due to certainty in taxation policy.

(3) It will add to taxation base of the country and will improve the tax to GDP ratio.

(4) It will help to tackle issues related to money laundering, black money, terror financing etc.

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5. Emerging ICT and their appropriation by society constitutes a threat that demands new competencies and practices to be developed and integrated in the existing police work. Discuss with examples.

With the recent developments in ICT, new ideas, applications and devices are available in the market. The recent advances in ICT are internet of things, video calling, messaging applications, surge of out of the box applications like zomato, ~~ot~~ uber etc.
As technology advances the threats associated with it also multiple at a rapid rate in the form of cyber terrorism, cyber attack, cyber espionage etc.
To tackle these threats effectively certain changes in police work are required.
For example the recent FLASHER app, which can change the IMEI no of a mobile phone once it is stolen requires new tracking skills on the part of cyber cell in police station.
Recent cases of adultery ~~of~~ on online

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websites, demand higher sensitivity on the side of police force to tackle such cases.

The use of internet for calling and face timing adds to more substance to daily lives but at the same time pose threat like viral of private pictures, MMS, video recording etc. In such cases police stations have to deal with complicated networks.

The use of encryption in messaging softwares by watsapp etc, pose challenge to security of a nation as they could easily be used by terrorist outfits. It ~~is~~ was evident in recent struggle b/w US govt and Apple Inc over the use of encryption in its ~~phone~~ mobile phones.

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Such demanding situations require high technical skills on part of police forces. for eg use of ethical hackers to solve cases of such types.

The Chinese telecom components are often suspected to be fitted with spyware. In such a case of spying by a neighbour country, high level of international engagement is demanded on the side of police forces.

Thus it is required to upgrade the existing technical and ~~hu~~ man power capacities of police forces to deal with such situations effectively.

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6. What are P-Notes and how do they impact the financial system in India? In this context, also highlight the recent regulatory measures taken by SEBI to deal with them.

P-Notes refers to a financial instrument which is considered as a valid proof of investment in a foreign stock market. It thus stands for a participatory acknowledgement of a financial activity.
But P-notes inherently suffer from certain flaws which have the potential to de-stabalise the financial market. As the desired participant in a stock exchange can take part in financial transactions even though not registered with a regulator. (SEBI).

Investor $\xrightarrow{\text{money}}$ FIIs $\xrightarrow{\text{Invest}}$ Stock Exchange

P-Notes

~~As the~~ Thus the money invested could be black money or used for money laundering too

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such a money could be brought into India via illegal sources like hawala transactions.
Thus due to these dubious characteristics of P-Notes they are often regulated strictly by SEBI.
The recent measures taken by SEBI to deal with them are:-

1) Application of KYC norms
To remove the issue of anonimity in such transactions, know your customer norms will now be applicable to them.

2) Registration with SEBI
Such investors would now be required to register with SEBI, to engage in P-Notes transactions.
With these steps it is believed that ambiguity in such transaction

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will be reduced.

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7. The rising levels of e-waste generation in India have been a matter of concern in recent years. Examine the underlying causes of this scenario and the challenges associated with it. How can the new E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 help in meeting these concerns?

E-waste generation has increased many folds in India since 2000. and moreover the generation is exceeding at a much faster rate in metro cities.

The underlying causes for such a scenario are:-

(1) Higher penetration of electronic goods in the market for eg now almost 100s of mobile companies are present in India market.

(2) Consumers ~~to~~ indulge into conspicous consumption, as it can be seen that there are 2 TVs present in each houses, 2 or 3 mobile phones are owned by an single individual.

(3) Electronic devices come with a fixed lifespan after which they stop functioning effectively and thus are forced to be discarded.

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∴ Higher availability and consumption go hand in hand. But least steps are taken for effective disposal of such e-waste. ∴ It adds to various challenges for sustainable environment, collection, processing etc.

① E-waste often consists of various hazardous substances like Be, Cd, Ni, Pb etc which are not biodegradable thus persist in environment for very long periods.

② E-waste when percolated to ground water sources, contaminate water and soil and render it unfit for human consumption for Arsenic poisoning of ground water in West Bengal and Bihar.

③ E-waste such as Biphenyls, florinated bromides

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etc cause various health problems such as lung infection.

(4) Due to dumping of e-waste with normal waste, segregation and re-cycling of e-waste becomes a great challenge.

(5) Lack of e-waste collectors and processors in metro cities, further add to degradation of environment.

The new E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 provide a principle of Bulk Producer Responsibility, thus it places onus on producers to process the e-waste generated from their products. The new rules cover electrical components also thus now electrical producers come under the ambit of e-waste management. The clauses such as registration of e-retailers, collectors with local governments help to streamline the process of e-waste collection & its segregation.

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8. Terror groups, much like corporate bodies have well and truly embraced and exploited the benefits of globalisation. Discuss the statement with reference to terror financing and propaganda activities.

With increasing globalisation, the world has become a "global village", interconnected to the highest possible level. Thus the benefits of such connectivity are also being harnessed by terror groups. ~~Terror financing~~ Financing the terrorist's activities is the most important need of terror groups and this has become very easy with increased globalisation as,

① Wide network of NGOs which are affiliated to such radical islamic ideologies help to collect money from all over the world.

② The increased connectivity amongst nations helps in smuggling arms, drugs, human trafficking

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which add to financial resources of terror groups. For eg India provides a great channel to ~~Golden~~ Golden triangle and golden crescent.

(3) Due to globisation, foreign currency flow has increased amongst various nations. In such a scenario counterfeiting of currency adds to terror financing. For eg issue of fake currency along Indo-Nepal and Pakistan borders.

As the world has become a single unit, communication channels have also multiplied. Now social media and other digital initiatives add to interaction amongst people. Thus cyber propoganda by terror groups provide them the much needed anonimity as well as publicity at the same time.

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Various social networking sites are being used by such groups to spread the coverage of sleeper cells, which could be activated as and when required.
The attack on big metro cities around the world, give ~~the~~ terror groups around the world great platform to spread their so called "Jehadi" messages. For eg terror attacks on cities of Paris, Brussels have a world over felt impact, which could be used to inspire other terror organisations.
Social media is nowadays also ~~big~~ being used to hire recruits for ISIS as seen in various cases in Kerala, Maharashtra etc.

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9. What is net-metering? Critically analyse its potential in incentivising distributed generation in India.

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10. Explain the challenges associated with predicting the monsson accurately. Can shifting to a completely dynamical model from the one used by the IMD presently help in improving the accuracy of predicting the monsoon?

Monsoon plays a very important role on Indian main land. Most of the agriculture in India (around 65%) is rainfed, plus summer season's heat is counterarted by Monsoon rains. Thus prediction of Monsoon at correct time and in precise terms is necessary for our country. But the challenges associated with such predictions are:-

(1) Weather Uncertainties

Monsoon intensity depends on monsoon trough over northern India and also ~~to~~ on oceanic conditions in Indian and Pacific Ocean eg El-nino, La-nina etc. Thus timely prediction of monsoon requires prediction of complex causal factors etc.

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② Available Technology

The technology used by IMD, suffers from certain drawbacks in the form of obsolete technology, errors in predictions which does not predict monsoon conditions accurately.

∴ In these circumstances, shifting to a completely dynamical model ~~to~~ may help in better predictions, as this would provide information in real-time basis, thus promoting clarity in prediction process

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11. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill would require to work along with the Forest Rights Act in order to achieve the aims of environment protection while also ensuring rights of the tribal people. Comment.

The broad aim of both Compensatory Afforestation Bill and Forest Rights Act is to protect environment and ensure its sustainability. The objectives of both the bills are complementary to each other. As it can be seen Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill provides for monetary compensation for the area deforested plus reforestation of an equivalent area. Thus it seeks to challenize the harmful effects of deforestation towards a productive output of afforestation.

On the other hand, the Forest Rights Act, gives recognition to forest rights of scheduled tribes and traditional forest-dwellers. Going further it

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also acknowledges the traditional inputs of tribal communities in the protection of forests.
Thus the eventual goal of both these legislative acts is to conserve our precious nature. Both strive to attain a balance between the needs of human development and ecological productivity.
Various cases of illegal encroachment by big corporate houses into tribal ~~co~~ regions add to destruction of the natural balance for eg forced displacement of people living in Narmada basin, mining in Niyamgiri hills, issues of people

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living in Singur etc. In the ~~bro~~ background of such events these legislative steps are in the right direction.

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12. It has been argued that India's strained patent protection and IP administration has failed to keep pace with growing technological advances. In this context, examine the provisions of the new Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy, 2016. Also explain how the new policy can help boost innovation and entrepreneurship in the country.

The new Intellectual Property Rights Policy, 2016 aims to provide a dynamic ecosystem for IPRs in our country.
The features of the policy are
1) It considers IPR as a valuable resource which has the potential to benefit mankind.
2) It recognises traditional practices and considers them in par with IPRs.
3) It aims to promote marketisation of IPRs so that they could earn financial resources for the economy.
4) ~~It gives thrust to a~~
It acknowledges the ~~p~~ policy of compulsory

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licensing and considers it in line with TRIPs and essential for addressing health challenges in the country.
In the backdrop of the new IPR policy, the level of innovation and entrepreneurship will be strengthened in the economy.
It is the first step to address IPR as valuable for the economy.
Provisions like speedy recognition of patents, trademarks etc will encourage innovation in social sectors of the country for eg innovation in water management, rural distress etc.
The new IPR policy adds to the Stand-Up India

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programme and combines innovation with business. The combination of two can address the pending issues of IPR with foreign MNCs as self-sufficiency in innovative medicines and ideas can provide new horizons of growth to the economy.

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13. Though the frequency of both droughts and floods has increased in many states of the country, the preparedness level for mitigating their impacts still has significant gaps. Discuss in the context of India.

Signs of climate change can be seen in the occurrence of most extreme events in India in the form of droughts and floods. The widespread occurence of droughts in southern and western India and occurence of floods in eastern and north-eastern India point to significant gaps in our preparedness levels for handling such crisis.

The major gaps include:-

(1) Lack of central database

India lacks a comprehensive database which could compile the possible causes and rescue or preparedness steps to handle such crisis situations.

(2) Lack of efficient forecasting and warning systems

Extreme events such as droughts and floods can be

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easily forecasted, but we lack it, which further adds to problem of developing an efficient strategy.

(3) Low level of planning

Flood proofing, zoning etc are hardly done in flood-prone zones which makes people more vulnerable as they often inhabit such areas.

(4) Lack of critical infrastructure

Once a crisis has occured, efficient state machinery is required to handle it effectively, but we follow as "fire extinguishing" approach rather than a "fire prevention" approach. As highlighted by UNDP, after an initial burst of activities during floods & droughts, usual complacency

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sets in.

(5) Lack of comprehensive policy
Administrative depts and ministries often lack a comprehensive policy to deal with such situations. Nodal officers are not designated before hand to deal with such conditions.

(6) Imbalance in Environmental protection approaches often aggravate these disasters for eg building of embankments on natural flood levees often cause more disastrous floods. Farmers are not guided effectively to grow crops in environment suitable manner for eg growing of rice in Punjab, sugarcane in Maharashtra, add to distress due to droughts.

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14. In view of the high levels of inequality in India, it is imperative to not only broaden access to education and health but also financial services. Discuss. Also highlight the efforts made by the government in recent times to address inequality by promoting financial inclusion.

India suffers from great inequality in the field of education, health, financial services etc. To harness the fullest potential of the country's demographic dividend, it is necessary to follow the path of inclusive growth. Such an approach would require providing equal access to health and education to all sections of society which would include women, SC, ST, marginalised groups etc. For benefits of social sector schemes to reach the common man, financial inclusion is a must. The various schemes implemented by govt for eg MGNREGA, PAHAL etc would

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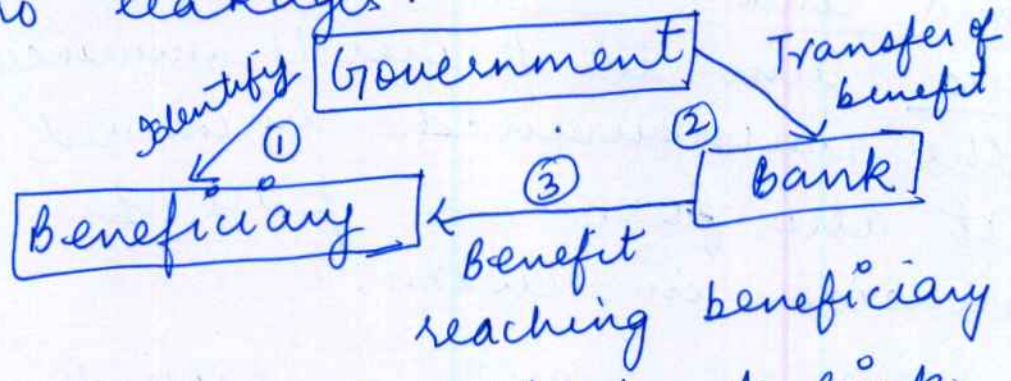
only give dividends if they are properly targetted and have zero leakages.



Thus the most important link is last mile ~~conn~~ financial connectivity of the poor.
Only 14% of rural population has bank within 5 km range, thus it highlights the need for financial inclusion of the uninvluded section of rural population.
So to reduce this exclusion divide, government has taken many steps, which include:-
① Jan Dhan Yojana aims to provide a single saving account for every person, so that the benefits of various schemes reach directly to the

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beneficiary.

② Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana and Beema Sukraksha yojana aim to provide insurance to the ~~uninsuranced~~ uninsured, as it also forms a part of financial inclusion.

③ Atal Pension Yojana, provides pension benefit directly to customer's account thus adding to the social security net.

④ Scholarship money is directly transferred to the student's account, which serves two aims i.e. financial inclusion plus educational incentives.

⑤ Benefits of Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Yojana are also automatically transferred to the sick person's bank account.

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15. Examine the need for indigenization of the defence industry in India. While highlighting its challenges, analyse how the new Defence Procurement Policy (DPP) and relaxations in FDI norms can address these challenges.

India is the largest importer of arms in India, which highlights our dependence on other countries to meet our security needs. Thus it requires indigenization of the defense industry in India because:-

① Around 2% of GDP is spent on defense, of which major portion is spent on foreign procurement of arms and weapons.

② Rising cases of defence procurement scams, high influence of middleman surges to develop self-sufficiency, as it would lead to lower cases of high level corruption at international scale.

③ India is surrounded by hostile, nuclear empowered states for eg Pakistan and

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and China which ~~[illegible]~~ makes it necessary to invest in indigenization of our defense industry.

(4) Rising level of fundamentalist idealogies, terror attacks around the world for eg Rise of ISIS, Mumbai terror attacks make it essential that we design defense weapons according to our country's needs.

The new Defence Procurement policy supports the idea of indigenously designed, developed and manufactured weapons for defense sector. It makes mandatory to procurement certain amount of devices which are indigenously developed. The recent move to allow 49% FDI in defense sector would add to

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technology transfer to the defense sector.
Such policy changes would give boost to "Make in India" Initiative.
will add to stealth capacities of our defense sector. Moreover it will reduce dependence of foreign nations and undue political influence in such sale and purchase agreement.
Defense sector is the backbone of our nation's security, thus higher indigenisation would power add to the national security.

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16. Digital technologies have the potential to dramatically transform higher education. Giving a special emphasis to MOOCs, analyse the statement in the context of India.

Our higher education system suffers from many weaknesses, one of the most prominent is lack of qualified teachers and educational material of international standards. But digital technologies have the potential to address these issues. For eg GIAN initiative aims to connect students of Indian universities with global faculty. The online lectures would be made accessible to all students for free or at a very minimal fee. Such massive open online courses (MOOCs) have the potential to transform our demographic dividend into effective workforce.

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SWAYAM initiative promotes self-learning, by making available quality educational material and research papers to the college going students. It covers all branches i.e. Science, Arts, Humanities ~~would~~ which would add to ~~our~~ the student's knowledge base.
Online video streaming can help connect students in different geographical locations.
Our National Education Policy, envisages education as a medium to reduce inequalities.
Thus, the use of digital technologies adds further to it, while making resources available to everyone, it also makes it affordable.
VSAT are being used massively

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in distance - learning courses. The flow of digital data through these very small aperture satellites (VSAT), makes sure even the most remote area is connected to the lecture being delivered by the faculty in college premise.

Thus, harnessing digital technologies, in the form of learning apps eg e-Pathshala by CBSE, bridging the education divide, making available quality education can help transform higher education.

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17. The Civil Aviation Policy 2016 would help in building a more modern, safe, secure and sustainable aviation industry while also boosting regional connectivity and tourism. Discuss.

The Civil Aviation Policy 2016 adopts a holistic vision for our aviation sector. It aims to achieve higher standards in the civil aviation industry. The major features of the policy are

(1) More focus on MRO operations, which could have multiplier effects in the form of higher earnings by airlines and higher availability of jobs.

(2) Focus on Regional Connectivity by implementing regional connectivity scheme, no fills airports, cap on airtravel to underserved locations, regional connectivity cess, viability gap funding etc.

(3) The Policy places special

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focus on security and safety of passengers by placing the onus on the airline operators for investing into insurance and compensating of losses incurred to its customers.

(4) It gives thrust to aviation sector by abolishing 5/20 rule and encouraging cargo ~~tra~~ airlines as they are more cost effective.

(5) It also aims to enter into "Open Sky" agreements with SAARC nations and countries within 5000 km range.

Other areas of thrusts under the new policy are:-

a) Tax incentives of ATF, airport charges for

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-Setting up airpaths in remote locations.

b) Providing greater opportunity for international airflights by keeping only few airplanes for domestic services.

Thus the new Civil aviation policy strives for a balance between growth and development of aviation sector and reducing inequality in air travel.

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18. What is the significance of start-ups for Indian economy? Critically analyse the provisions of "Start-up India" program and the challenges that lie ahead in its effective implementation.

India has around 64% of its population in working age group (15-59). Thus in such a scenario job creation is very important for the economy. Thus start ups provide the following opportunities for Indian economy:-

① Tapping the demographic dividend.

② Adding to economic growth as many startups belong to the "unicorn club" i.e. net worth above 1 billion.

③ Provide innovative solutions to social and technological problems.

④ Providing an global edge in

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manufacturing and services.
Thus to promote startup ecosystem "Start-Up India" program is launched.
The various initiatives under it are:-

(1) Start up India Hub to provide one stop shop for all issues related to setting up start ups in India.
(2) Faster clearances and exit mechanism with 90 days.
(3) Self-certification Promotion
(4) Relaxation in government procurement.
(5) Tax holidays for income tax and capital gains tax.
(6) Credit Guarantee fund for credit given to start up firms.

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But inspite of such condemning initiatives certain challenges lie ahead in its effective implementation, they are:-

① Availability of credit
Due to higher risks associated with start up ideas, credit flow becomes a problem.

② Ease of doing Business
Obtaining ~~licence~~ business clearances is a tedious task and involves high level of corruption.

③ Issue of tax on seed funding
Most of the startups are funded by foreign venture funds as domestic investment raises higher taxation.

∴ These issues need to be addressed for dynamic start-up atmosphere.

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19. What do you understand by methanol economy? Discuss its environmental and economic advantages. How does methanol compare with other new generational fuels such as ethanol and hydrogen?

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20. Differentiating between Augmented Reality and Virtual Reality, explain why it is argued by many that these technologies are not just about gaming but can change our lives.

Augmented reality refers to value addition or refining of the data will is collected on real time basis. For eg ISRO's new initiative in the field of augmented reality provide much greater clarity in field view or geospatial data. On the other hand virtual reality refers to simulation of real life events or environment by a smart machine or device. For virtual reality is used in various online ~~gaps~~ games like GTA, Pokemon Go etc.
At present these technologies are being used only for

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recreation purposes in gaming softwares. But in the future they can change our lives as:-

(1) These technologies could be used as a supplement to GPS, thus providing more accurate picture of our surrounding and borders.

(2) These could be used in surveillance missions by defense forces.

(3) Use of these technologies in field of education can provide great model for study and experimentation

(4) By just click on a button, a whole new world of animation could be present before our

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eyes.
Thus the use of augmented and virtual reality can provide great comfort to human life. But at the same time certain precautions need to be taken before their adoption which include prone to hacking or being used by enemy forces to target our security architecture etc.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 760)

Name of Candidate	ANUJ MALIK		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	26968
Center	ORN	Date	30/9/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer the following questions is not more than 150 words each.

1. **(a)** Celebrities are paid huge amounts by companies for endorsing products that at times turn out to be harmful for the consumers. Examine the ethical dimensions involved in such instances. 10

Celebrities enjoy high ~~[illegible]~~ reference - power in the society. Viewers tend to believe in the product, which is advertised by a high profile celebrity. It often leads to halo effect, where people do not focus on the quality and efficacy of products, rather get carried away by the influence of personality of the celebrity. In such circumstances, the ethical dimensions which are involved are:-

(1) Profitiability vs. Ethical values

Companies should strive to achieve a balance between the profit they gain and the quality of product. Companies should recall products from market if they turn out to be harmful for customers.

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(2) Spirit of Responsibility

Celebrities should be responsible enough to understand that due to their high social appeal, they should restrain from advertising products which they themselves do-not use and are not sure about its outcomes on the customers.

(3) Awareness

The customers should make informed choice and should take feedback from friends or other customers before using any new product available in the market. The value of knowledge should be inculcated and efficient and economical decisions should be made.

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1. **(b)** Lack of cleanliness in urban areas despite schemes such as the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan point to difficulties faced in bringing about attitudinal and behavioural changes. Discuss. 10

The success of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan lies in successful behaviour and attitude change toward cleanliness. People are well-informed about benefits of clean surrounding and thus try to keep their houses and surroundings clean. But when it comes to public places, people tend to show complacency and inertia in taking initiatives for cleanliness. Thus public attitude needs to be shaped. This could be done in following ways:-

(1) Unfreezing - People's existing attitude and behaviour should be shaken by provide knowledge about harmful effects of dirty environment.

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(2) Reward & Punishment - Behaviours which promote cleanliness for eg segregating waste before disposal, use of dustbins in private spaces should be rewarded whereas unclean attitudes should be severely punished for eg urinating in public places should be heavily fined.

(3) Information Campaigns at school level, can help inculcate values about cleanliness in school children, which can act as guiding stars in future initiatives for cleanliness.
Initiatives such as WASH can help create a community spirit on cleanliness which could further changes in attitude and behaviour of individuals.

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2. (a) Issues around economic inclusion are not just about income gaps, there are many dimensions of moral and ethical choices as well. Discuss. 10

Economic inclusion in a broader sense means a society free of economic inequalities, more choice for the people and economic independence for society in the long run. Income gaps though an important factor in addressing economic inclusion, does not provide a complete picture.

At moral and ethical level economic inclusion would mean:-

① Absence of social barriers

The stigma which surrounds a poor in the society should be removed. Thus valuing the uniquess and dignity of each individual.

② Availability of choice

Every person should be able to exercise freewill.

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Economic independence in the form of informed choices about goods in the market adds ~~to~~ the value of economic inclusion.

(3) The corporate sector should not only be concerned with profiteering, rather should ~~set~~ realise its responsibility towards social sector, as the resources has been diverted from societal welfare to corporate growth. Marketing should focus on value addition i.e the difference its products make in the lives of normal citizens.

Thus balance b/w ethics, profit and legality -

→ Economic Inclusion.

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2. **(b)** Socially and economically marginalized women are used to make a profit, often at the cost of their own health and reproductive autonomy, in the name of commercial surrogacy. Discuss the ethical issues associated with commercial surrogacy in India. Should commercial surrogacy be completely banned? 10

India has emerged as a favoured destination for commercial surrogacy due to low cost medical facilities, large population density, ambiguity in legal structure etc. But acts of commercial surrogacy raise various ethical issues which are:-

(1) Right of women over her body :- Poor women are often given monetary incentives which motivate them to raise a surrogate child. But complications associated with child birth often leave women at the mercy of doctors without any proper care from commissioning parents. In such situation the health of such women is greatly affected.

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② Rights of the foetus
Often child born with physical or mental deformities are not accepted by their commissioning parents. In such cases the child ends up in an orphanage home or at the mercy of hospital staff. For eg as it helped in case of Japanese Child Manji.

③ Unsympathetic attitude of commissioning parents post-delivery of child leaves surrogate mother in state of confusion & dissonance for selling her child for money.

Commercial surrogacy could be allowed in India with safeguards for surrogate mother, registration of ART clinics, conclusive rights about new born child etc.

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3. (a) While discussing the ethical issues that journalists face on a regular basis, examine the causes of increased sensationalism in news media in recent times. 10

The ethical issues that journalists face on regular basis are:-

① Trial by media - The cases of high raised buzz created for certain cases by media, often encroaches the privacy of accused individuals.

② Sensationalism - The practice of presenting news with high drama and biased opinions results in sensationalisation of news items. The reasons for it are:-

a) Need to increase the ratings of news ~~chann~~ channels.

b) To survive the competition from other news challenge.

c) Poor understanding of media ethics by news houses

d) Lack of poor regulation on news items being presented

e) Ignore issues of national

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importance and focus on high profile cases as it attracts more attention of viewers.

(3) Reporting from disturbed Situations - In situations of riots, bomb-blasts etc, news reporters often face the dilemma of reporting the news items or helping the affected individuals. eg SC condemned the news reporting in case of Mumbai Bombblasts in 2007.

(4) Biased Opinions & Discussions often only one side of issues is presented which suits the interests of owner of new houses. Comprehensive coverage of issues in not done. Debate on issues often results into display of aggressive and out raging comments or speeches.

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3. (b) What are the various sources through which humans can judge the correctness of their actions? In the context of public life discuss how these sources are important in offering a clear and practical guidance. 10

The various ways through which humans can judge the correctness of their actions are:-

(1) Internal Reflection - By assessing whether ~~that~~ our actions as per our underlying values or morals, we can judge the correctness of our actions.

(2) Social Comparison - By comparing our actions with societal norms and ethics, the correctness of actions can be predicted.

(3) Listening to the voice of conscience helps us judge the appropriateness of our actions.

(4) By abiding to laws, rules and regulations, we can ensure correctness in our actions.

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In public life, validity of our actions plays an important role in maintaining integrity and dedication towards our job.
A public servant, who has high moral standards and has an internal locus of control, always tries to abide by his/her conscience and takes decisions which are in line with highest humanitarian values of courage, integrity etc. By following law, rules and regulation a public servant ensures objectivity in his actions and high accountability could be achieved. Thus to take clear and practical decision balance b/w regulations, moral standard & public welfare should be achieved.

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4. (a) Should a person resort to leaking of information in case of wrongs done in the organization ? Does it cause a conflict of interest between the personal, organizational and societal spheres? Discuss with examples. 10

Every employee is expected to act in welfare for his organisation in which he works. But there are instances when organisations are not able to or deliberately flout rules and regulation. In such a case, whistleblowing against violation becomes necessary for an informed employee not only to surface illegal acts but also to act in larger welfare of the public.
For eg. Insider trading in corporate sector is illegal. In such case a whistleblower leaking information on such an act does justice to his personal, organizational and societal sphere.
At personal level, it ensures integrity and honesty in

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actions. At organisational level it adds to company welfare as resources of the company are not diverted for personal gains.
At societal level such an act protects the interest of shareholders, which results in promotion of public good.
Similarly, such benefits can be seen in cases of illegal land acquisition, custodial deaths, fraudulent allocation of coal blocks etc.
Acts of whistleblowing should be honest and aimed at larger welfare of the society. For eg US False Claim Act provide a good example for sharing of information is case of wrongdoings.

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4. **(b)** Competition, it is argued, spurs the best of performance, however, can it also instigate cheating and unethical behaviour? Discuss with adequate examples. 10

In a conventional manner, it is believed that competition leads to enhanced productivity and choice availability in a particular sector.
But at times it can result in cutting - throat competition where principle of profit prevails over ethical dimensions.
For eg. Increased level of competition among MNCs or corporate companies lead to insider trading, profit shifting, round-tripping of funds. Such acts are committed to enhance profit and reduce taxation. The idea to out run other companies achieve the prime significance in business.

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The issue of call drops of JIO mobile operators by other operators such as Airtel, Vodaphone etc present a case of unethical competition. In such acts eventually it is common man who faces ultimate loss.

Cheating and unethical behaviour in competitive ventures can also affect the political sovereignty of a country. For eg the East India company in the run to compete with other trading companies, eventually resulted in colonization of our country.

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5. (a) "A person may cause evil to others not only by his actions but by his inaction, and in either case he is justly accountable to them for the injury". Explain the statement giving one example each from personal and public life. 10

Action and inaction both on part of an individual can cause injury to others if the motive behind them is malafide.

For eg at personal level, cheating somebody results in substantial damage to trust in personal relationships. This act of cheating causes great injury to those who are cheated.

Acts of inaction often cause greater harm. for eg the phenomena of bystander apathy, whereby individuals do not come forward to help victims in accidents also results in damage to social trust and can result of loss of life of injured person.

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~~At pub~~ In public life, engaging in corrupt acts, for eg blackmarketing of PDS food grains causes economical and infrastructural losses to the state and withholds act of welfare for poor people.

The phenomena of red-tapism in public administration is a classic case of inaction on behave of public officials, which results in delay of implementation of projects and reduces trust of public in bureaucracy. Both cases of action and inaction make the public servants accountable to general public at eventually they suffer from the losses.

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5. **(b)** "A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both." What does this quotation mean to you? Explain with an example. 10

This statement highlights the importance of balancing our rights and entitlements with our responsibility. The moral faculty which helps in acts of such balance is conscience. As it is known that ~~wh~~ with great power comes great responsibility, so one should fulfil his duties first in order to enjoy his or her entitlements. Failing to do so results in a sense of crisis of conscience and a sense of inner guilt.

Without responsibility, our privileges will fade away, as we will lose the moral righteousness to enjoy them.

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For eg To become a civil servant, an aspirant has to work hard i.e. his duty is to work hard. Only hard work will help in becoming as IAS officer i.e. enjoying the privileges of the office. On the other hand if hard work is not done then one fails to become a civil servant. If he/she becomes one by using illegal means, then they are bound to fail in the longer run as they would not be able to face their guilt and result in poor policy implementation at professional front.

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6. Instances of atrocities against dalits despite stringent legal measures point to the fact that the problem is not one of legality only but a matter of entrenched social prejudices and attitude. In this context suggest some effective measures to address the issue holistically. 10

Atrocities against dalits can be stopped by adopting a holistic approach which includes measures at legal, societal and individual level.
As various laws are in place to address the issues, measures at social & individual level should be taken which include:-

1) Societal level

a) Social Contact - Groups of upper and lower caste should be brought together on a common platform to discuss areas of concern.

b) Consensus Building - Voice should be raised against atrocities against dalits by civil society as it can help shape public opinion on the issue.

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c) Prejudice alemoriation strategies should be used which involves removing of wrong social cognitions about dalits. Role playing could be done to understand the plight of dalits.
Exposure to successful role models should be made.

2) At Individual level
The Dalits should be trained in improving their self-image and perceived self efficacy. They should take up jobs which are ~~sit~~ satisfying at individual level rather than age-old practices subscribed by the society. Such efforts would require support of the government and an enabling environment.

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7. What do you mean by 'anonymity in the civil services'? Explain why anonymity and neutrality are considered as important traits for civil servants. 10

Political representatives represent the public mandate as they are democratically elected by the ~~power~~ people. They act as representative of the people. On the other hand civil servants work under their political guidance. In such situation, anonymity in civil services refers to the principle that civil servants work for development of the country and are accountable for their acts, but the collective responsibility lies upon the elected representative.

Anonymity and neutrality are considered as important traits for civil servants because:-

(1) It prevents creation of a spoils system, which

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could result if civil servants become politicized and show loyalty towards political masters rather than public welfare.

(2) It ensures confidence of public in administration as they believe every citizen would be treated equally without discrimination.

(3) It increases motivation of civil servants as they are value neutral and at the same time not programme neutral. This results in giving complete dedication for completion of various projects.

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8. Prescription of dresscode for women not only violates their liberty but also reflects outdated views on gender relations as well as proper conduct. Comment. 10

Women are often treated as secondary gender in the society. various restrictions are imposed on freedom and independence of women. One of them is ~~restrict~~ prescription of dresscode for women.

Restricting freedom to choose a dress for oneself results in lowering of confidence and self-esteem of a women. Every individual is born with a freewill and hence has every right to make decision about his/her body. But such freedoms are not granted to women in a patriachial society.

① Rape victims are often ~~victimaci~~ victimised for their dress code and are blamed for attracting undesirable attention.

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such attributional errors highlight the fact that men are often linently treated for their mis conduct, rather often protected by pulling the onus of a rape on the victim itself.

(2) The purdah system in our society restricts the freedom of monement of women and also in a way restricts her social interactions.

(3) Dresscode for entry in religious place for women highlights unequal treatment when ~~the~~ ~~are~~ men are not forced to subscribe to any dress code.

such instances highlight not only lack of liberty but also outdated views on gender relations and proper conduct.

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In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. You are DM of of a very poor district in the hinterland of India. It has come to your notice that manual scavenging is widely prevalent in the district even though the new law prohibits manual scavenging in any form. Upon enquiry, you have found that the number of manual scavengers has been reported to be very low, however, hundreds of dry latrines in the district depict a different picture. You have also noticed two more important trends: first, most of the manual scavengers are Dalits, and second, in many of the cases they themselves go to the houses and request the owners to clean their toilets manually, as it would provide monetary benefits. The entire district administration has been criticized by the media and there is political pressure on you to manipulate the data in a way that it shows less number of manual scavengers in the district. Based on the given information answer the following:

1. Identify the ethical issues associated with manual scavenging.

2. List the options available to you in the given case. Evaluate the merits and demerits of each.

3. Discuss some feasible steps that you can take to control this serious problem. 20

1. Manual scavenging is the worst form of human labour prevalent in our country. Its presence in the society gives rise to various ethical issues which involve :-

1) At individual level, it disrespects the dignity of an individual. Forced compliance for doing such menial tasks leads to inferiority complex within the individual.

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Moreover it supports the age-old legacy of inequality within social strata.

2) At societal level, it gives rise to following ethical concerns
a) Worst form of social oppression
b) Creates a divide of haves and have nots
c) Unsympathetic attitude of the civil society and media also comes to surface

3) At administrative level, it shows lack of responsiveness towards the needs of disadvantaged groups. It highlights further lack of empathy and dedication to improve the condition of manual scavengers.

4) At political level, it amounts to disrespecting the public welfare and undermining

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the democratic values.

2. The options available are:-

① Succumbing to political pressure

In the short run, surrendering to political pressure may address the problem superficiously and could also lead to out of turn favours from political masters. But in the long run, it would only deepen the crisis at hand and would also lead to a spoils system and reduced respect for administration in the district.

② Enforcing the available laws

As can be seen from the situation there is under reporting of such incidents, so the need of the hour is to enforce the new law strictly. Aware people about social evils of manual scavenging and encourage them to report them.

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But such a step could result in social pressure from upper castes. Moreover the dalits may themselves be restrained from a source of income.

③ Developing political will

By communicating to the political leaders the unjust nature of manual scavenging and drawing light upon the long term benefits of its removal in the form of increased vote bank among dalits may lead to a stronger political action to address the situation.

But motivating the political leaders may not be done easily and strong resistance could also be faced.

3. Some feasible steps that can be taken to control the serious problem are:-

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① Awareness generation → By creating an informed citizenary with the help of media and NGOs can help address the situation.

② Rehabilitation of Dalits - By making use of funds available under Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme, ~~can~~ the situation could be addressed. As it would lead to a secured livelihood for dalits thus resulting in their withdrawal from such a profession.

③ Social Contact - The upper class and lower caste members of the district would be encouraged to discuss their problems of a common platform such as weekly panchayat meetings.

④ Campaigns for attitude change within the district, so as to inculcate values of 'dignity of human lives and equality.

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10. You are SP of a district where the use of drugs is prevalent, especially among the youth. The neighbouring districts are also suffering from the same problem. There is a huge hue and cry in the national media about the drug issue and the government and political parties are pressurising the police and district administration to act on the issue. A big deal of drugs is busted by the police in your area and all the culprits have been arrested. However, even before you reach your office, a minister from the ruling party of the state calls and asks you to release few of the culprits. You have long suspected the role of many senior leaders in this drug menace of the state. You have also been informed by your juniors that a few officers who dared to act against people involved in drug dealings were transferred or suspended on wrong charges earlier.

1. Identify the options available to you.

2. Evaluate the pros and cons of each of your options. 20

The menance of drug abuse is severely affecting the youth of our country. In back drop of such grave situation following options are available:-

(1) Act according to political instruction

As presented in the situation, political pressure is present to release some of the culprits. By succumbing to political pressure, the position of authority could be retained, further the posibility of transfer or suspension could be minimized.

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But it will lead to sense of guilt within the officer. Further it would demotivate the sub-ordinate staff and would restrain them in future to take strong action. Moreover it will lead to situation of drug trafficking and illegal use un-addressed. Furthermore it will act as a reinforcement for drug dealers to act in similiar manner in the future due to availability of political support and inactivity on behalf of police.

(2) Consult the senior officials

Discussing about the matter with senior officials may provide an insight into the solution due to added expertise and experience of higher officials. But if the higher officials are not responsive to the needs of society or are highly politicized, then in

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such a situation it may further aggravate the pressure and reduce the possibility of a feasible solution.

③ Investigate the issue deeper

As the issue is not a local one but involves neighbouring districts too, thus shows it prevalence at a larger scale. In such a condition gathering intelligence with the support of other related departments would add to information base and could also throw light on involvement of any leaders from ruling or opposition party. Acting in this manner would result in availability of strong proofs against the accused officials. But carrying out such detailed investigation may attract the wrath of involved leaders and mafia. It can also lead to physical

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damage to the officials and their families.

(4) Engagement of civil society

Seeking help from media and NGOs can help uncover the hidden facts and it can also lead to a strong public opinion and campaign against the menance of drugs.

But involving media can also lead to distortion of facts and it may also happen that only one-sided facts and opinions are available.

Thus to tackle such a situation a multi-dimensional approach is needed which involves :-

(1) Deeper Investigation

(2) Increased motivation and dedication among police officials

(3) Computerised recording of complaints, so that resistance could be made to political pressure

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(4) Engagement of civil society
(5) Inculcation of zero tolerance of drugs amongst the people of the district.

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11. You are the manager of a small hotel which maintains high standards of ethics in dealing with its customers. One day a person comes to your hotel and enquires about booking a room at your hotel. However, due to peak season, all rooms were already booked and hence the staff politely informed him about the unavailability. The person, however, was adamant and took this as a personal insult and started misbehaving with the staff present at the counter. Citing his political connection he also threatened the staff of severe consequences. Next day the person lodged a frivolous complaint with the police under the stringent SC/ST act. In his complaint he accused you and your staff of insulting him deliberately on the basis of his caste. He insisted further that he was denied a room at your hotel due to the caste he belongs to.

1. What are the options available to you?

2. Evaluate each of these options and choose the option which you would adopt, giving reasons. 20

The person has filed an frivolous complaint against the hotel due to his political connection. So the most immediate step which needs to be taken is addressing to the legal complaint. It would include following steps :-

① Provide justification for the act of not providing a room. This could be done by

a) Presentation of hotel records, which shows that all rooms were already booked due to peak season.

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b) show the CCTV footage, so that it could be well-established that the person misbehaved on first instance without any provocation or misbehaviour on the part of hotel staff.

c) Certain regular customers of the hotels could be convinced to provide a testimony of the great services and conduct on the part of hotel in the past cases.

These options would help address the fraudulent claims of the FIR.

Further as the person has no genuine basis for complaint and used the stringent SC/ST Act, so a lesson should be taught to him for damaging

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the reputation of the hotels. So following steps could be taken:-

(1) FIR should be filed against the person itself for causing damage to hostel's prestige and reputation.

(2) Local media should be involved, to highlight the plight of hotel. So that in the future noone commits such offences.

Adopting any of the steps would require great deal of dedication and justice on the part of the hotel manager, as the ~~accu~~ guilty person has well established political connections. So engagement of Hostel's Managers Association would help to offset political influence and would

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help shape the public opinion in the favour of the hotel's situation.

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12. You are the Health Secretary in a state where there is an outbreak of dengue and chikungunya diseases. There have been reports of negligent attitude of some private hospitals in the city. Also, the public hospitals do not have the required infrastructure and staff to meet such increased number of cases in a short span of time. Additionally, the staff is demoralised by the increased working hours and the public outrage. Despite the efforts of the local authorities this issue emerges year after year.

1. What are the immediate steps which should be taken in such a situation?

2. Suggest some long term measures to ensure that such a situation is not repeated. 20

Dengue and chikungunya being vector borne diseases highlight the inadequate provisions on the part of health department to tackle mosquito population.
So the address the intense situation, some immediate steps which could be taken are-

(1) Fumigation of residential and community complexes, so as to check further breeding of mosquitoes.

(2) Health notice to private hospitals, issuing that strict action would be taken if patients are refused to admitted or exhorbitant fees are charged for medication or

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treatment of the patients.

(3) on the account of emergency situation, additional staff should be made available in the public hospitals. Provision of overtime payment should be brought in to motivate the staff to work for longer duration

(4) Cap on investigation charges for dengue and chikungunya should be placed so that pathological labs do not take undue advantage of emergency situation: Mobile clinic vans could also be started.

(5) Involvement of media should be encouraged, so that public feedback could be channelised to the health department. Moreover provision of compensation should be there if patient dies due to negligence on the behalf of hospital.

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(6) Volunteers should be involved ~~be involved~~ to distribute ORS samples ~~from~~ ~~to~~ from house to house and anti-mosquitoes breeding tablets could also be distributed so that collected water could be treated successfully.

As the situation emerges every year, so a long term strategy is needed to address the situation.. It could involve :-

(1) Policy to address epidemic due to mosquito borne diseases.

Mosquitoes are vectors for various diseases which include dengue, malaria, chikungunya etc. So a holistic policy is needed which describes detailed roles of all the stakeholders included. So

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that accountability and responsibility increases in case of a loophole is found in handling the situation.

② Infrastructure Development

As public hospitals suffer from lack of adequate beds, medicines and medical staff, so in the long term infrastructure enhancement should be the aim of the health department. Further vacancies should be filled to address the shortage of staff.

③ Change in attitude of Private Hospitals

The private hospitals should realise that they also have responsibility for public welfare. Profitability should be

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allowed to take a secondary preference in case of emergency situation. This could be done by appointing ethics officers in private hospitals which will report on violation of rights to admission or proper treatment to dis-advantaged sections.

(4) International collaboration

The Health Department should learn from global practices to eradicate vector borne diseases from the country. For eg successful collaboration with Sri Lankan government can provide valuable insights on how to eradicate malaria.

(5) Invention of pest-control measures in form of anti-mosquito fumigants which restrict population growth of mosquitos in rainy seasons.

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13. As a Forest Officer, you are receiving increasing complaints of certain animals ruining the farms and causing damage to crops. This is creating an undue financial burden for the farmers who are in deep distress because of the uncontrolled damage. Consequently, the farmers are demanding you to put forward a request for culling of animals. You are an animal lover and against culling of animals. You had made efforts to control the menace but the population of animals has increased beyond the managing capacity.

1. What are the options available to you? Evaluate each of these options and choose the option which you would adopt, giving reasons.

2. Also suggest some long term measures to ensure that such a situation is not repeated. 20

The various options available to address the situation are:-

① Culling of animals.

As animals are causing huge financial damage to farmers, so to address the situation on a temporary basis, killing of such animals could be allowed. But such a move would be strictly against the principles of sustainable development and would cause great harm to ecological balance in the future. It might also promote killing of animals for private gains such as animal hide or leather.

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(2) Preventive Measures

To prevent crops from damage of animals, fencing could be done around agricultural areas so that animals cannot enter the fields. Furthermore additional forest rangers and officials could be deployed in the area so as to check the encroachment of animals in the field. Educating farmers about ill-effects of culling of animals can also sensitize them against such actions. In the long term such measures would be most beneficial and would also restore ecological balance as well as farmer's welfare.

(3) Compensation for damage

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As great financial burden has been put upon the farmers so compensation for such damage should be made from funds of forest department. It can provide immediate relief to the farmers. But in the long run it can also result in frivolous claims of crop damage by the farmers.

The long-term measures which could be taken to ensure that situation would not be repeated, can include:-

(1) Use of sensing devices

Radio-thermal sensors could be deployed in nearby areas around agricultural fields so that mere presence of animals around fields could send signals to forest division offices and immediate steps

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could be taken to vacate the area from animal presence.

(2) Critical Infrastructure

High raised fencing, seperate elephant corridors, stricter implementation of wildlife protection rules, could address the issue of encroachment of animals into the field.

(3) Sensitization of local population

The local population should be educated ~~aim~~ about the spirit of harmony with the nature. Traditional practises should be encouraged to handle the situation. This includes the concept of "Haathi Mera Saathi". Lessons should be taken from other successful initiatives where people and animals live in

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complete harmony with each other for eg collaboration of people and lions in Gir forests.

(4) Strong legislative framework.
in the form of strict implementation of Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006 can help provide traditional rights to forest dwellers and compensation for such damages.
Hence a holistic approach involving all stakeholders ie forest dwellers, forest officials, animal activists and government of the day can help address the situation.

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14. Dr. A.K. Singh, a professor of medicine, is a prominent cardiologist. His personal financial investments include significant stock holdings in three publicly traded biotechnology firms. He is approached by one of these firms to be a lead investigator in a therapeutic trial of a novel agent for preventing tissue damage from myocardial infarction (MI). This will be a randomized double-blinded, placebo-controlled clinical trial (neither patient nor physician will know whether the drug under investigation or a placebo is being used in a given patient). Dr. Singh is quite familiar with the preliminary animal and cell biology work in the area and believes that there is an excellent chance that this new drug will result in a significant improvement in survival and reduce damage to the heart muscle. He even thinks this novel agent may reduce the risk of heart failure and irregular beats. Dr. Singh's group is one of the few cardiology groups fully prepared to carry out this investigation, which is why he was contacted. He cares for a large number of patients with MI and believes that he could enroll numerous patients efficiently. The drug will only be available to his patients if his group participates in the trial. The company is offering Rs. 25 lakh for each patient enrolled. As a lead investigator, he will become much better known and will likely experience an increase in referrals if the trial succeeds.

1. Is Dr. Singh's participation in this study appropriate? Justify your position.

2. Does Dr. Singh have a conflict of interest? If so, what is the nature of the conflict? How could it be mitigated.

3. How would the nature of the conflict of interest be different had he not already owned stock, but instead had been offered stock as a form of compensation for conducting the study? 20

1. Dr. Singh's participation in the study could be supported on following grounds:-

(1) His expertise knowledge in the field of preliminary animals and cell biology work. This could help get enhanced results from the study. He also has the expertise to carry out

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investigation successfully in the given situations.

② Larger Public Interest

As the result of study can help develop novel agent for treating tissue damage from MI, it can save lives of many people and can add to human welfare.

③ On personal level, it can provide fame and increased number of referrals to him, which can increase his stature and income as a doctor.

But the issue of participation has various ethical dimensions involved which include:-

① ~~Unif~~ Uninformed consent from patients

② Conflict of Interest between personal gains and harmful effect on

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participants which result in damaging of professional ethics of ~~do~~ being a doctor

③ Monetary benefit of Rs 25 lakh per patient can subdue the greater altruistic efforts for the public welfare.

2. Dr Singh surely has a conflict of interest. As personal gain of Rs 25/ patient enrolled to Dr Singh comes in the way of professional ethics. The benefits of increased referrals or fame undermines the larger question of safety of his patients, As Dr. Singh is under compulsion to enroll his patient's in the

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study. The issue of uninformed consent, use of placebo restricts patient's of their choice behaviour.

Thus the nature of conflict results into imbalance between personal and professional objectives

This conflict could be mitigated by:-

1. Conducting the study for free without any monetary benefit for ~~stu~~ serving larger public welfare.
2. Informed consent from the participant patients in the study.
3. Holding back of publicity of results of studies until it is empirical proven in the laboratory's further testing.

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